conths,) the price will be Two Dozlans; for the short essions One Dollan per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) fill be made to any one who shall order and pay far, at one me, five copies of the Weekly paper; and alike reduction f 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one the will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies. No executes being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in sevance, nor sent any one than the time for which it is so paid.

## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LEGISLATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Montgemery, Alabama, on the 2d of January, 1852. According to our understanding of the act, however, the other States assenting to the Congress may appoint another time and place of meeting. The Governor of South Carolina is directed to communicate a copy of the act to the authorities of each of the other slaveholding States, and urge upon them, in such manner as he may deem best, to send duly commissioned Delegates to the said Concress. South Carolina is to have eighteen Delegates, four of whom are to be elected by the Legislature and two by the voters of each Congressional district on the second Monday in October next. These Delegates are to be duly commissioned by the Governor, and to meet in Congress such Delegates as may be appointed by other slaveholding States, and join them in devising such measures as in their epinion may be adequate to obtain the objects proposed by the Nashville Convention, " and in reporting such measures to the slaveholding States as, when agreed to and fully confirmed by them, or any of them, will effectually provide for the same;" that is to say, in the words of the Nashville Convention, " with the view and intention of arresting further aggressions, and, if possible, of restoring the constitutional rights of the South; and, if not, to recommend some provision for their future safety and independence.' The State Convention is ordered to assemble a

Columbia, for the purpose, in the first place, of taking into consideration the proceedings and recommendations of the Congress of the slaveholding States, if the same shall meet and be held, and for the further purpose of taking into consideration the general welfare of the State of South Carolina, in view of her relations to the Laws and Government of the United States, and to take care that she "shall suffer no detriment." The Delegates composing this Convention are to correspond in number with the whole of the Members of the State Legislature, and to be elected by the people on the second Monday in February next. No time is fixed for the meeting of this Convention. It is Southern Congress, contemplated in the purpose of this act, shall have happened." But, if the Cenvention be not so assembled by the Governor, then the next Legislature is to fix the time of meeting.

On the passage of these measures the Governor caused a salute of one hundred guns to be fired at Columbia, and a similar salute was fired at Charleston. As respects the sentiments of the Members of the Legislature on the subject of their "Federal the Columbia correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes as fellows, under date

"It is but justice to say, now that this matter has been finally dispessed of, that the only diversity of opinion which has existed has been upon the means to the end so much de sired, viz : A Dissolution of this Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Many members thought that a Convention of the People at this time would be premature, and they desired that such a measure should only be resorted to in the last instance, when it shall be positively ascertained that the Southern States would not co-operate with us; and then that a Convention should be called for the purpose of seceding from the Union. It would be a great error to suppose that, upon the great question of resistance, there has been any diversity of opinion in the counsels of the Legislature. On the contrary, upon this question there is almost an entire unanimity in the Legislature. The vote last night by which the Convention bill was lost, was taken upon that hill alone, the vote this morning, which has definitely settled this matter, was taken upon what has been dubbed the omnibus bill,

providing both for the election of Delegates to a Southern Congress and for a Convention of the People of this State." On Thursday the "Supply bill," reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, was passed by the House of Representatives. It provides for

On all granted lands the tax shall be 50 cents on the \$100 yon Catawba lands, one half a cent per acre; on slaves, 85 cents per head ; on free negroes, mulattoes, and mestizoes, \$2; on lots, lands, and buildings in towns and villages, 371 cents per \$100; on factorage, commissions, and professional incomes, 90 cents per \$100; on goods, wares, and mer-chandise, 90 cents per \$100; on all mency at interest, 13 per cent. of the interest; on exhibitions, plays, &c. \$20 per day. The machinery in factories, and goods imported directly from Europe in vessels owned by citizens of South Carolins, while in the hands of the original importer, to be

On Saturday the Legislature elected ROBERT W BARNWELL, JOHN P. RICHARDSON, W. HAMPTON, and Landon Cheves as the Delegates to represen the State at large in the Southern Congress.

The Charleston Mercury of the 21st December gives the minutes of Proceedings of the House of Representatives on the 18th instant, from which we learn that many bills depending were in effect re-jected in a batch, being postponed to November next or ordered to lie on the table. Amongst these were the following, the defeat of which, estimating their contents from their titles, must, under the cir-

cumstances, be regarded as of some significance: A bill to restore and secure to the citizens of South Care nins their rights under the third clause of section second of the

tion to the rendition of fugitive slaves. A bill to increase the penalties for circulating or bringing within this State for circulation, any written or printed papers, print or engraving, or pictorial representation, with intent

disturb the peace or security of the same. A bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this State from any of the United States, and for other purposes therein

A bill to smend an act entitled "an act to smend the law n relation to the harboring of deserted seamen."

A bill of non-intercourse with the non-slavehold

gative. Year 48; nays 61.

## A VOICE FROM CONNECTICUT.

A large moding was held at New Haven, Co and harmony of the people and threatens to destroy our glorious Union." The Hon. DENNIS KIMBER-LY presided ever the meeting. The following Reso-

Resolved. That we cherish a cordial, habitual, and movable attachment to the Union and Constitution which the fathers of this Republic framed for us; that we regard this Union and its Constitution as a beacon light, erected by the wisest and purest of patriots, under the guidance of Providence,

wisest and purest of patriots, under the guidance of revoluence, to save from wreck the ark of our liberties and independence. Resolved, That we regard the unity of Government which constitutes the people of the United States one people as the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquillity at home, of our peace abroad, of our safety, of our presperity, and of the very liberty which we highly reservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frewning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the

various parts.

\*\*Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, in all its parts and all its compacts, is the Supreme Law of the land, which every citizen and every State is bound to regard, to which the Electors of Connecticut are sworn to be true and faithful; that the requirements contained in it, that per-sens held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up on claim the party to whom such service or labor may be due, is of not less binding force than the other parts of that sacred intives having been passed pursuant to this provision of the Constitution itself, should be truly and faithfully sustained by

every friend of that glorious Union under which it has pleased by every friend of that glorious Union under which it has pleased Providence to favor us with unexampled prosperity.

Resolved, That we will abide by and support all the measures of Peace and Compromise adopted at the last session of Congress, as well the acts for the settlement of the boundaries of Texas and for the Territorial Governments of Utah and New Mexico, as the act for the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; as well that which enforces the constitutional duty of surrendering fugitive slaves as that which admits the State of California into this Union with a Constitution excluding the institution of slavery, and, in view of the different ties with which those measures were surround ed, the great length of time which their discussion and exam ination occupied before Congress and the country, the dan-gerous and threatening agitation of the public mind which preceded their enactment, and the patriotic, untiring, and un-paralleled exertions of the eminent Statesmen of both political fixed for the meeting of this Convention. It is parties, who labored in season and out of season for an amica-made the duty of the Governor of the State to cell ble adjustment, we feel it to be our duty to adhere to the it together-whenever, at any period before the next result as an amicable settlement, and in principle and substance re-opening of the -questions connected with them or thei further sgritation, as unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with im

non country.

Resolved. That we know of no higher law, as a rule for political action, than the Constitution of the United States; and we have no sympathy or fellowship with men who instigate or encourage a forcible resistance to the constituted authorities of e country. We hold such men to be mischievous member of the community, and justly deserving the severest penalties which the laws have provided for their offences.; and that those who claim to be too conscientious to yield their obedience to the laws of the land, should remove themselves to some other country whose institutions they prefer, and not avail them-selves of the benefits of the Union whilst they repudiate its

obligations.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to all Foreign interference with our political and civil institutions; and when foreign agents or emissaries come among as teaching or treason to the Government, they are not entitled to he hospitalities of the country which they abuse, or the respect or countenance of a law abiding people.

At another Union MEETING held at BRIDGEPORT. Connecticut, on Friday night last, at which HENRY K. HARRALL, Esq. presided, a series of Resolutions were adopted, the spirit of the whole of which is embedied in the following:

Resolved. That the series of measures de compromise measures, adopted by Congress at its last session, disposing finally and peacefully of a variety of questions which had for a long time previous disturbed the country, embarrassed the Government and the National Legislature, and eriously threatened the existence of the Union, were wisely schoted to the fair adjustment of the vexed questions at issue, and constituted a fair and equitable compromise of the whole subject, and we hereby express our cordial approval of, and promise a cheerful obedience to, the several enactments constituting the compromise measures.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill is in acc

with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and contains merely provisions in detail necessary to carry nto effect the stipulations of that instrument, by which we all acknowledge ourselves to be bound, and we hereby pledge

by all lawful means.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all further agitation, in or out of Congress, of the subject of slavery, or for the repeal or modification of the "fugitive slave law," believing such agitation to be fraught with great danger to the stability of the Union, unjust to our fellow citizens of the South, productive of no possible benefit to the slave.

METHODIST LAYMEN'S RESOLUTIONS. At a meeting of the male members of the Forsyth street (New York) Methodist Episcopal Church, held on the 23d instant, the following preamble and

resolutions were adopted: resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, at a meeting of the Ministers of the M. E. Church of New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, held at the Mission Rooms, in New York, on the 9th of November, 1850, a presmble and resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the fugitive slave law, and in effect repudiating a clause of our constitution, which requires the rendition of a clause of our constitution, which requires the rendition of the outer owners. Therefore be it Resolved, By the male members of Forsyth street M. E.

Church, that while we willingly concede to our preachers the Unurch, that while we willingly concede to our preachers the right of expressing their private opinions, yet we consider the promulgation of such sentiments as were embodied in the preamble and resolutions passed by the preachers' meeting of November 9th, to be injudicious and calculated to produce religious discord and promote political disusion.

Resolved, That we dissent entirely from the sentiments of

id revolutions.

Resolved, That, as a portion of the M. E. Church, as ave hitherto sustained, so we will ever strive to maintain the huracter of a conservative, law-abiding, peace loving Church, nd as such worthy of a confidence in our integrity, not to be nistrusted or impeached. H. DOLLNER, Chairman.

J. L. Tauszow, Secretary.

SETTING ASIDE A JURY'S VERDICT.-The Cleveland (Ohio) Democrat of the 3d instant says: "Judge Andrews, of the Superior Court, now in session, set aside a verdict yesterday, on the sole ground that one of the parties had held a conversation with one of the jurors touching the matter then in issue. In giving his opinion the distinguished Judge took occasion to say that he was not dissatisfied with the verdict. nor did it appear that the jury has been in the least influe by the conversation; but he put it on the distinct and sole the recovery of our slaves, and given an opinion contrary to ground that public policy and a proper administration of justice required that jurors should never in any manner be approached by parties to suits."

inments: these by their brilliancy attract the moths of the less to urge the claim which the laws of society have to their With such we cannot argue, for we have no ever, we ask, what scheme their wisdom would devise which should not require submission of some to others; concession mutual, reciprocal. The idea of society or association without subordination of individual will to the corporate will is

If, then, there is to be a controlling power in society, call king, constitution, or "higher law," its mandates must be niversal in their application; to suppose that a law is to be regarded or slighted optionally is supremely ridiculous. The chy exists, not law. These are principles so plain as to need no proof but consciousness. It is a narrow view of duty which regards only particular cases and their separate circum-

Equally just sentiments are entertained by many of our religious exchanges. We take the following in this connexion from the Boston Recorder-a paper whose predilections are certainly not on the side of the special law to which allu-

especting obedience to civil law. Every individual who en-oys the advantages of society must surrender some personal ights, in order to secure these social advantages. By en wrongs. His liberty is not to do what pleases himself best. having no regard for the right of others; but it is a liberty expressed in a definite form. This will, thus expressed, must be obeyed, either by doing the thing it commands or suffering the penalty which it threatens.

"Open resistance is rebellion or revolution. When our fathers flung the tea into Boston harbor it was rebellion or but they must be extreme cases. In a Government like ours, where laws can be repeated by the people through their representatives, open resistance to law is a higher crime than in the countries where the will of a sovereign prince is law. And even in such cases, Christian citizens will wait patiently

"When our revolutionary fathers felt that they were op-pressed by the mother country, they petitioned and remon-strated from 1765 to 1775. They waited ten years before hey raised the standard of rebellion. At the relative to the fugitive slave law? We answer, while it is a law let it be obeyed, either by doing what it commands or patiently suffering the penalty which it threatens. We are, however, under no obligation to consider this law like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which change not. We are not forbidden to do what we can to have it repealed. we use all the influences which God has given us to have it expunged from the statute books, or to have it so modified as to be less oppressive, we have done our duty. If the majori-y of the nation still retain the law, we are not to blame. he guilt must rest upon those who choose to retain it. "I am not justifying the fugitive slave law. It may

wrong—it may be unwise and unconstitutional. I think that iny wiss and molest man would hesitate much to pronounce t unconstitutional, after its enactment by a body of men who timed to abide by the constitution, and who stud ter most intensely, with every opportunity for information, and with minds trained for years in the depths of legal science. But be it wrong—be it unwise and unconstitutional—there are civil courts to decide upon its constitutionality, and no man has any right to decide for himself that it is unconstitutional, and act upon that decision. If he had such a right, then every man would be his own law maker, and public con stitution and law would be nothing but a bugbear or a bubble Be it wrong—there is a peaceful, prescribed way of amending both law and constitution; and a wrong in the law does not make false swearing by the juryman and murder by the fugitive right!

nen north of Mason and Dixon's line have, all of a sudde become such great constitutional lawyers! Never before was any thing like it. It is a modern miracle! A decision upon a great constitutional question is nothing to them How amazingly these profound legalists, these clergyman How amazingly these profound legalists, these clergyman jurists, would adorn the high courts of the country, if they would only consent to take their seat upon the bench! The Judges of the United States Supreme Court ought to be thankful that these clergymen judges have done their duty for them in advance, deciding the law to be unconstitutional, and no more is to be done! Benevolent men these clergymen! Some have done the duty of the jurors for them, and others the duty of the judges—the verdict and the decision are both recorded! yes, indeed, in advance, and without pay!

"But, seriously, it were far better that these clergymen."

"But, seriously, it were far better that these clergymen should attend to their own appropriate duties, to which their Master has bidden them, than to be engaged in fosteriog excitements among their people, which never can result in any good, civil or religious. If we shall have the rebeilion, disunion, and civil war, to which these evil principles and thes excitements tend, the guit of such clergymen will not be small. I would not have their accountability for all the gold

Ophir!
"The best and wisest laws ever enacted by man, or that ever will be enacted by man, may sometimes operate hardly, even destructively, upon some particular persons. An innocent man may be accused of murder, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ignominious execution. But what then? May this man, who knows his isnocence, justly arm himself with deadly weapons, and kill the officer who would execute the of the law upon him-and thus get out of sentrace of the law upon him—and thus get out of his hands? May this innocent man's neighbors, who know his innocence as well as he, 'lawfielly interpose their own persons' betwirt him and the officer of law, and thus rescue him? And may they do this, because they have decided for themselves that this is not a case "where the administration of justice is concerned?" If so, then all law and government must some come to an and anarchy, mobs and conment must soon come to an end, and anerchy, mobs and con-fusion reign! If so, then each man becomes really his own law maker, and when he thinks the law unjust towards him, may resist it unto blood!

may resist it unto blood!

"If one man is at liberty to 'be fully prepared for his own defence,' and, calling the legal officer an 'assasin,' may resist the execution of one law which he deems hard upon him, then another man may do the same thing in reference to another law; and the consequence inevitably must be that all government, law, and security are at an end! If my neighbor may arm himself, and kill a legal officer who attempts the discharge of his sworn duty, then I may arm myself also when I deem the law unjust to me, and bill another legal officer who attempts to execute the law! may arm mysey also when I deem the law indust to me, and kill another legal officer who attempts to execute the law! And if all this may be, Law is nothing but a bugbear of a bubble—is a dead letter—and the texts of God's word which we have just read to you may be disobeyed and ought to be

we have just read to you may be disobeyed and ought to be blotted from the Bible!

The question before the country is not (as the deceivers pretend) whether God's laws are not higher than man's, or whether God's laws are to be obeyed. Nobodyadisputes either of these things. Nobody ever did. But the question is, whether it is the will of God that men should submit to the laws of the land, or aim to paralyze law, cheat it, cripple it, resist it, and thus overthrow the Government of the country—a Government at this moment more baneficial than any other that ever existed."

TAERUVIAN GUANOL We offer for sale the Care Chincha Islands in January.

Chincha Islands in January.

FOWLE & CO.

Alexandria, Va. JUDICIAL CHARGE.

At the United States District Court, for the District of New York, lately held by ANDREW T. JUDSON, of the District of Conthe Judge delivered a charge to the Grand Jury for the District, from which we extract, for the coundnes of its tone, the following:

I will obey only this or that provision of the law, and trample under foot the residue? Then every other man must have the same right to select his rejected portion, and the consequence would be, that nothing would remain of our poble fabric but shreds and patches. No: this paramount aw must and will be upheld by all good men, and all true patriots. You are of that number, and so must every one leem himself as he steps his foot into a court of justice. Here we will support it, because it is the best the world ever saw ; because we have become a great and prosperous nation under its banner; because, without it we should soon become a distracted people, warring on each other's property and lives ; and, last of all because we have solemnly sworn to its support. The obligation on our consciences and in our hearts, s so impressively fixed that it cannot be released, and it may be well understood that the Judiciary branch of this Government stands unitedly and firmly to this oath."

AFFAIRS IN BUENOS AYRES.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE M. T. COUBIER AND ENQUIRER. MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 7, 1859.

During the month of April last six French vessels of war arrived here from France, with 1,700 troops on board, to garrison this place. The first vessel arrived on the 8th, and on the 10th Admiral LE PREDOW, having received new instructions, de parted in a steamer for Buenos Avres, and left rders that none of the troops were to be landed until his return; and as he was absent, negotiating with Gen. Rosas from the latter date until the 17th of August, meking four nonths and nine days, they were thus long cooped up on board the respective vessels, near our port, which made them much dissatisfied, and it was with great difficulty that the officers could keep them under control; however, they were officers could keep them under control; however, they were all landed by the 22d of the same month, and were marched to barracks in different sections of the city, which had already street, north side Pennsylvania avenue. barracks in different sections of the city, which had already been provided for them. Some of the officers have taken ouses on a lease of two years, by which it would appear hat they are not likely to evacuate the city under that period. Montevideo is now a French garrison to all intents and puroses—every street is garnished with the flags of that nation, pointen with many others, that France has determined to Visit to an English Dairy. nold the place until she gets back a portion of the enormous port of this place, commenced in the month of June, 1848. and has been continued to the present time; consequently, on the 1st instant, it amounted to 1,160,000 hard dollars, and the outlay for their ships of war will probably amount to some seven or eight millions in addition, taking into consideration the great length of time they have been on this station.

On the 15th ultimo the French Admiral dispatched the steamer Prong for France, with Monsieur Govar Roslan on board, the bearer of the late convention, entered into between the Admiral, Governor Rosas, and General ORIBE, and, being signed by these parties, it only remains for the ratification of the French Government. The contents of the document are not definitive'y known, but it is believed that they have been framed upon the "Hoop basis," with some slight modification; we must wait patiently for some few months for

the result, Peace or War. The United States ship Congress, bearing the broad penpant of Commodore McKERVER, arrived here on the 29th altimo from Rio Janeiro, with the official and melancholy announcement of the decease of our lamented President, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, which sad tidings caused the most profound g ief on the part of our fellow citizens in this quarter, and they most sincerely sympathize with those at ome on the calamitous occasion. The Congress sailed again on the 2d instant, on her return to Rio Janeiro, with the view of meeting with and relieving the Brandywine. Commodore STORER, who left this place on the 19th ultimo for Rio. On the 3d instant, Commander Cocke, of the United States ship St. Louis, in carrying out the orders given him by Commodore Mc KEEVER, hoisted his flag half mast at 8 A. M., (and likewise our Consulate at the same time,) and at 12 meridian commenced firing minute guns, which were continued for thirty minutes. The French, Bra milian, and Sardinian vessels of war on the station responded to the same, gun for gun, with their colors half mast, and this latter courtesy was extended by this Government and all the Foreign Agents located in this city; it was truly a day of

The flag of our country will be half-masted daily for on week, and crape will be worn on the arm for six months, as tribute of respect to the deceased hero, our late Presiden of the United States. Peace to his manes!

MONUMENT TO COM. DECATUR.

An elegant and a truly classic Monument has vithin a short time, been erected in St. Peter's hurch-yard, Philadelphia, over the remains of the ate Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR. It is a just ribute to the brave, and reflects infinite credit upon the patriotic and appreciative feelings of the generous contriouters. The remains were deposited in the church-yard on he 29th of October, 1846, and the monument was erected juring the present year. The Committee who acted for the ntributors, consisted of Com. STRWART, Gen. CADWALA-DER, JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, and FRANCIS G. SMITH. The onument, with its surmounting eagle, stands 24 feet 7 nches high. The base is six feet square, by two feet six inches high. The block on which the inscriptions are carved is four feet by four. The fluted shaft is thirteen feet three inches high, the base being three feet, and the top two feet six inches. The cap is three feet four by one foot six. The eagle is two feet four inches, with wings extended. The material is granite, with the exception of the eagle and block, and was prepared under the direction of Mr. S. K. Hoxie. The eagle was sculptured by Mr. Hargrave. The workmanship throughout is most creditable.

## OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 27, 1850. Information has been received from Amos B. Conwine

Esq., United States Consul at Panama, of the death within his Consular District of the following American citizens, viz Michael Lowe, late of Washington, D. C. John M. Holt

George Ringgold, seamen of barque " Susan." Charles Reed, seamen of burque "R. A. Everetts."

A. Maxfield, of steamer "Tobuga." Capt. J. J. Wainwright, of the brig "Mary Stewart." GREAT PRODUCT OF WHEAT.

Mesers. Epirons: The following paregraph is from the January number of the American Agriculturiat. The farm of Mr. Clark, alluded to in the extract, is not a small farm, "kept for show," and conducted on the "fancy" principle It embraces eleven hundred acres, and the whole of it is in a high state of cultivation :

"A DELAWARE WHEAT CROP."

"JOHN C. CLARK, a Newcastle county farmer, where Col. Johnson visited, was engaged while he was there clearing up his crop of wheat, which he grew the past season upon one hundred acres. He had already measured 3,000 bushels, and had some remaining. Upon one field of thirty-seven acres he had 1,480 bushels, good measure, of fine wheat—that is, forty bushels to the acre. Upon another field of thirty acres he averaged thirty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. Clark's wheat is the Mediterranean variety, which is the favorite sort in Delaware and Maryland. There are but few wheat farmers in any part of the country who can show a better result than this."

Yours respectfully,

Washington, Decrember 20, 1850.

day afternoon a colored man, passing by the Gibson, was arrested and taken to the United claimed to be Emory Rice, who had run away from William Knight, living in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1841, and his age stated to be 35. His identity was proved by a witness, who testified that he had seen him on Mr. Knight's farm at

Adam Gibson, formerly owned by Parson Henry Davis, but liberated by the last will of his owner in 1840, on condition

be proved by a certified copy of the will.

The case was argued by William E. Lehman for the claimant, and Messrs. Pierce and Brown for the defence. At the close of the argument the Commissioner declared that all the formalities required by the law had been fulfilled, and, being satisfied of the fugitive's identity, he ordered him to be remanded, for the purpose of being placed in the pos-

By later intelligence received from Philadelphia we learn that the Agent arrested the wrong person in the above case. Adam Gibson having been conveyed to Elkton, Maryland, Mr. Knight, his reputed owner, being sent for, stated that he was not his slave; whereupon Gibson returned to his friends in Philadelphia.

ONE HOUR RULE.

Before the Hon. Judges Betts and Judson. DECEMBER 23 .- At a stated term of the District Court of New York, held this day, it was

Ordered, That no counsel will be permitted to speak the argument of any cause in this Court more than one hour without the special leave of the Court granted before the ar-

This rule to take effect on and after the first day next term-the first Tuesday of January, 1851.

CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER.

al appearance and habits of Robert Southey, by his Son with portrait and five illustrations.

Madame Campan, by Mrs. S. J Hale, with portrait.

Procrastination, by Charles Mackay (poetry.)

Bona Lombardi Brunoro, with portrait.

A Sketch of my Childhood, by Thomas de Quincey, with portrait.

Sailing in the Air—History of A Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of

A Lunatic Asylum in Palermo. Sloped for Texas—a Tale of the West. The Volcano Girl. Public opinion and the Public Press.
The Dumb Child (Poetry.)
Curiosities of Railway Travelling.
The Robbers' Revenge.
Wordsworth and Garlyle.

Wordsworth and Gariyee.
Milton and Wordsworth.
Rats and Rat-killers in England.
The Broken Heart; or, the Well of Pen Morfa; a Welsh Tale.
The Young Man's Counsellor.

Talleyrand.
The Dangers of doing wrong, by Miss Strickland.
Aneedottes of Napoleon, by Lord Holland.
A Crisis in the Affairs of Mr. John Bull.
Waiting for the Post. Interesting Anoedotes.
Cheerful Niews of Human Nature, by the King of the Hearth.
The Mysteries of a Tea-kettle.
My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life, by Sir Edward Bul-

wer Lytton, (Continued.)

Monthly Record of Current Events—Domestic and Foreign—Political, Literary, Scientific, and Personal.

Literary Notices—books of the Month.

A Leaf from Punch. Preparatory Schools for Young Ladies, with Illustrations. Ladies Arithmetic. Netting for Ladies.

with Illustrations. Ladies Arithmetic. Netting for Ladies. Winter Fashions, with three Illustrations.

The popularity of this Magazine continues to increase, steadily and rapidly, with the publication of every successive number. Every month adds over five thousand copies to its regular sales. The Press, from one end of the Union to the other, and without exception, has expressed the warmest approbation of the plan of the work, and of the manner in which it has thus far been carried out.

The Publishers would express their cordial thanks to the public for the extraordinary degree of favor with which their

efforts have been received. They assure the readers of the Magazine that nothing which expense, labor, and incessant care can do, to make its merit keep pace with its success, shall be left undone. The Pictorial Illustrations, which have secured so much admiration, shall be still further multiplied, diversified, and improved. Renewed care will be exercised in the selection of literary matter for its pages. The Monthly Record of Current Events, which is designed to be a regular synopsis of all events of interest in every department of activity, and in every part of the world, will be enlarged, and made more comprehensive and systematic, and all possible exertions will be made to render the Magazine, in all respects, superior to any similar work ever published in any part of the world.

Articles from Puncu, and other well-known humorous publications, will be from time to time presented, with pictorial

ileations, will be from time to time presented, with pictorial embellishments: eare will be taken in this department, as in every other, to admit nothing in the slightest degree offensive to morelity or good taste, and to combine interest and instruc-

ion with entertainment.

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E. A. & G. L. DUYCKINCK,
Editors and Proprietors, 157 Broadway, New York,

We have not often, in the course of our editorial existence, dropped our pen—well worked at the desk in the cause of the book people of America—to subside into an arm-chair for a familiar talk with our readers concerning what is underneath the types they are every week looking upon. We have left what we have done to speak for itself, forgetful, perhaps, that this is an age of words as well as deeds; that trumpets are an indispensable accompaniment for all well fought battles, and,

indeed, that General Scott hims if would hardly go into an engagement without one. There is a philosophy of trumpets as well as a clothes philosophy, and woe be to the man who does not find it out. It is a difficult instrument, to be sure, to play well upon, and, without an army behind it, is but a brassy, braying affair—and, any way, you may possibly happen to lose the battle after all.

In entering with the present number (201) upon the third century, as it were, of our periodical life—weeks are to be counted in the antiquity of American literary journalism—we may be privileged in speaking a few words about ourselves, our plans, and prospects for the future. We believe this is the first instance of a periodical on the plan of the Literary World (and there have been various undertakings of the kind) having been kept alive so long. Good men and diligent laborers have been driven from the field. A Literary Gasette, in form similar to our own, was published some years since borers have been driven from the field. A Literary Gazette, in form similar to our own, was published some years since in Boston; and when we state that Bryant and Longfellow were among its contributors, no one will write upon its tombstone, "died for want of brains." The friends of the late William Leggett remember his ind mitable industry, seconding a first-rate order of merit in every department of the "Critic." He wrote Tales for it, Poems, Essays, Reviews—our literature cannot spare them yet—and set the types. At the end of a year of hard-worked ability—it died. People sh. ok their heads, and the proud Leggett went about explaining and apologizing, with the dissyllable "failure" heavy on his heart. The experiment was tried, and well tried, by Mr. Tasistro, in the spirit of the best foreign journals of this class, and one thin volume tells the whole history of that. Yet during all this time there was no work which could be proposed more necessary or honorable to the community. The well conducted diterate interactions and is a persetual commanion to the ring all this time there was no work which could be proposed more necessary or honorable to the community. The well conducted literary journal is a perpetual companion to the liberal-minded and cultivated, with the best thoughts, the best heart, the best information of the day. It is a reflector of the wit, humor, tastes, and philosophy of the most richly furnished intellects of the age. It is the common representative of the aims and purposes of men of learning and imagination in the land—in which they rightly demand support, and through which they speak to the public. It may be said that no sountry needs such organs of opinion more than our own. In other lands the first attentions of the bookseller are given to the authors of the country. His interests are theirs; they have in him an ever vigilant guardism. Here the author waits, manuscript in hand, till the first-rate, second-rate, and third-rate books of Fig. ape are repointed. If there is a book of he he is invited in from the hall, where he has been oo he is invited in from the hall, where he has been cooling his heels, and may take his seat at the table. The literary journal is the remedy of his grievances. Here his merits are presented to the public; and that public, too, has an organ which weighs impartially the pretensions of both home and foreign comparities. Here are substantial grounds of support. While faithful to

these, we confidently rest our claims upon them; and we have satisfaction in knowing that there are not a few who value us The LITERARY WORLD, apart from what it has done at home, in its constant departments, has steadily been maintained by the contributions of many of our best scholars in nearly every department of composition, till it has become among them, to a considerable extent, a common ground, a clubroom, as it were, for the interchange of their newest studies. You will at times meet something in these columns from the pen of Dr. Robinson, or Prof. Taylor Lewis, or Prof. Reed, of Philadelphia, or "Carl Benson," or "Talvi," or "Jacques du Monde," or the Parisian vintage of "Old Wine in New Rottles," or the choice taste in German of C. T. B., the transdu Monde," or the Parisian vintage of "Old Wine in New Bottles," or the choice taste in German of C. T. B., the translator of "Titan," or the author of "Chanticleer," or P P., (in legend and adventure,) or gentle "Emily Hermann," or Prof. Adler; or mayhap a voice from Harvard, or New Haven, or Princeton, or South Carolina, "Casariensis," or "Decius"—or the "Manhattaner" of New Orleans. Ing the ame number you are addressed perhaps from Long Island, Old Berks, the Mississippi, Connecticut, Indiana, the Hudson, Massachusetts Bay, the Delaware, while the range of the journal is over all the world, noting the products of every land.

For the benefit of those gentlemen who talk of the cliqueism of the Literary World, we really we are not equal to the un-

of the Literary World, we reply we are not equal to the un-dertaking. It would require the wit of the Father of all the

dertaking. It would require the wit of the l'ather of all the lesuits to make one convenient tool of all these elements. We hold whatever position we may attain on the ground of the good and true literature we may publish, and our furtherance of the enlightened pleasures of the people—in what we furnish them concerning the Books they read, the Plays they visit, the Pictu.es they look upon, the Singers they listen to, the Society and Manners of which they are a part.

We have accomplished something in these things; and we shall steadily bend our efforts to the pursuit of the more beyond. The new volume of the LITERARY WORLD, as it will appear for the coming year, will sustain all the old elements of the journal, with some popular additions, both of form and matter, suggested to us by experience, which cannot but be acceptable to our subscribers. These will consist in a better arrangement of the plan, an enlargement of some old features, and an introduction of new ones.

The Literary World will in future be thus arranged:

Several Leading Articles, illustrating, in the handling ome timely topic, the general principles of the Journal in s

ts departments.

2. Passages in Advance of New and Important Publications.

3. Reviews of New Books.

3. Reviews of New Books.
4. A catalogue raisonne of Books published abroad and not reprinted in this country.
5. Literary Intelligence and Gossip.
6. The Reports of Societies—the Oriental, Historical, Ethnological, &c., communicated from original sources.
7. Original Poems, Tales, Sketches.
8. Communications of Correspondents on various topics.
9. Occasional Select Papers from Books, Periodicals, &c., at home and shroad.

home and abroad.

10. The Fine Arts—New Galleries, Paintings, Institutions,

rints, &c., with the Artists' Gossip of the Week , and Forign Items. 11. Music and the Drama; the Performances and Gossip of

ne Week.

12. Facts and Opinions—a miscellary of novel incidents. with comments upon the topics of the day, from all quarters—
presented in a comprehensive, striking, and picturesque form
—paragraphs with the materials of an essay.

13. Varieties, Aneodotes, &c.

14. Publishers' Circular, Book Announcements.

14. Publishers' Circular, Book Announcements.

In this programme we have projected, we believe, the most economical and profitable employment of our space and the readers' attention attainable in a journal of this kind. We present the gossip of the day as fact "in the making;" a review of the thing when done, and the general speculations which arise from it. Of course, we cut out for ourselves the largest quantity of work in this arrangement; for the completeness or defects of this Journal, as a sistiful record and transcription will be added without at a glance. But we wish to

pleteness or defects of this Journal, as a lattinut record and report, will be made evident at a glance. But we wish to challenge this inspection, and to receive support strictly for challenge this inspection, which is to make a confident—if we cannot make it faithfulness and industry. We ask to industry ground in the paper, confident—if we cannot make indiscensable to our readers—we have no ground of continu support.
This is the bill of performance for the eighth volume of the Literary World. For the rest, now that we have arranged the Lights, the reader may mount his lorgnette and look upon the dec 24

TO PARENTS and PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.

A lady of Boston, Massachusetts, wishes to engage as instructress in a family, or assistant in a seminary—the South rather preferred. Any parent or principal who may please to inform her of the particular services required and the salary proposed, should the position appear suitable, will immedistely receive testimonials of her qualifications to instruct in the English branches, French language, drawing, painting, and music.

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